THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 16.

HOW SHALL I MEET THEE?

How shall I meet thee?—With the trust,
The free fond trust of other years?
With the deep, fervent joy that must
Express itself in silent tears?
With eager grasp and gladden'd tone
Such smiles as for our childhood shone?
No!—Friendship blooms no more for us,
'Tis long since I have met thee thus!

How shall I meet thee?—With the blush
That kindles at thine earnest gaze,
While quick thoughts o'er my spirit rush—
The quivering lip my heart betrays:
With voice whose faltering accents breathe
The trembling joy that lurks beneath?
No!—Such vain dreams are not for us,
I do not wish to meet thee thus.

How shall I meet thee?—With an eye
That hath no brightness, yet no tears;
With heedless tone and cold reply,
The chilling garb indifference wears;
With sadden'd heart yet cheerless mien,
Revealing nought of what has been?
Yes! changes sad have alter'd us,
Alas! that I must meet thee thus!

MEXICAN NEWS—DIRECT.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for files of late Mexican journals, the LOCOMOTOR and the INDICADOR, of Vera Cruz, running from the 31st December to the 15th of January. Besides their original matter, they embody copious extracts from the newspapers of the capital and of the Departments—details not found in the news brought us by the usual methods. Of whatever such they offer we proceed to place before our readers abstracts or translations, as either may seem preferable.

The journals of the towns through which Gen. LA VEGA has passed, on his way to the capital, vie with those of the latter in welcome and encomiums to that officer, as the soldier who almost alone drew, by his conduct at Resaca de la Palma and by his subsequent displays of patriotism, honor from even that, to the Mexicans, unfortunate fight. Since LA VEGA'S arrival in the city of Mexico, a resolution has been offered in their Congress promoting him to the grade of Brigadier General, and conferring on him, with the public thanks, a gold medal.

In its session of the 24th December, the Congress, by a vote of 73 to 2, passed a law quite like the famous "Self-denying Ordinance" of the Long Parliament, and quite as like what Gen. JACKSON thought so admirable—UNTIL he came into power. It is a law that members of Congress shall be incapable of any other public employment during the term for which they have been elected and for one year afterwards.

The INDICADOR of the 31st December replies as follows to a communication appearing in the MONITOR REPUBLICANO of the capital, and averring that intrigues and alarms were on foot at Vera Cruz, in regard to the erection of a Dictatorship: That no such intrigues and no such alarms have any existence at Vera Cruz; that ill-disposed persons have attempted to create them, but have been compelled into silence by the public indignation; and that these few plotters, disappointed in Vera Cruz, now hope, no doubt, to raise a disturbance elsewhere, by getting up in the capital city false alarms as to disaffection in Vera Cruz, which THEIR OWN efforts have not been able to bring about. The INDICADOR then adds as follows: "The 'war absorbs ALL our attention; and there 'is not a citizen who would not deem it a 'crime to countenance any thing that 'might lead to disturbance, while the pub'lic enemy is at hand to take advantage 'of it or to rejoice at it. It is only through 'this feeling that the failure of the Go'vernment to forward the supplies, &c. 'necessary to the defence of this place 'and of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua 'is deplored among us."

This same MONITOR expresses great dissatisfaction at what it considers the failure of Santa Anna's plan of repelling our invasion, by withdrawing his defensive force from the frontiers, and letting us advance into the interior, until to extricate ourselves from a hostile population and superior forces becomes impossible. Now, it says, the Americans have got through this system, unresisted possession of large territories; and, instead of pushing on into the interior, are sitting down to secure their conquests. The MONITOR thinks that the Congress ought to call Santa Anna to a severe account for this unpropitious event.

The DIARIO DEL GOBIERNO of the 30th December gives a letter from Acapulco, of the 15th December, which says they have there intelligence direct from Monterey de California and the port of San Francisco to the following effect: That, since the late expulsion of the Americans from Ciudad de los Angeles, they rallied a force of 400 men, and returned to attack it; but that at San Pedro, three leagues from Los Angeles, they were encountered by the Californians, and driven back to the coast with considerable loss. It is probable that the news of this unexpected resistance of the Californians has led to a proposal of about the same date, in the Mexican Congress, to raise a special loan of half a million to aid the New Mexicans and Californians in their efforts to expel the invaders from those territories.

The quarrel which had sprung up between Santa Anna and the authorities of the State of Zacatecas, concerning an order issued by the former about the time when the Congress was assembling, to establish martial law throughout Zacatecas, has been brought before the Congress, and quieted by the decision that the step was warranted, both by the gravity of the conjuncture and the temporary powers which Santa Anna was then legally exercising.

The papers contain notices of various voluntary contributions to the expenses of the war. Two of these merit particular mention. In Vera Cruz a number of private individuals were called on to assist in furnishing suits of clothes for the soldiery, and they at once subscribed for one hundred and ninety-three full suits; in Puebla, another body of persons has given the example of a sort of contribution still more likely to be effectual.—The have—each taxing himself in proportion to his means—raised a present sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and further engage to contribute, as long as the war shall last, a monthly amount of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Under date of January 14th, the LOCOMOTOR gives a view of the new plan of operations for which General Scott is sent out. New Leon and Tamaulipas are, it says, to be left to an army of occupation only, and the main forces, with as many fresh ones as can be raised, are to be sent to the attack of Vera Cruz. Our Government, it says, is confident of success there, with a force of 25,000 men; and expects, after taking Vera Cruz and its castle, to march upon the city of Mexico. The attack, it adds, may be expected within from forty to sixty days of that date. It exhorts the Government to assemble an army of observation there.

At the entrance of a new year, one of the Mexican journals (the REGENERADOR REPUBLICANO) reviews the comparative condition of that country, at the beginning of 1846 and 1847. It says: "A year since this nation presented a spectacle the saddest, such as seemed to promise nothing but its speedy ruin. It had suffered a revolution ending in nothing but the illusion of all the public hopes; and the army assembled to protect the integrity of the national territory, had shamefully turned its face from the enemy, in order to aid in enslaving us at home," &c. Proceeding thus in its picture of the hopeless state of things a year since, it next comes to the present: "The year 1847 opens, then, with better auspices. The nation is governed by the constitutional forms for the restoration of which it had long sighed; it is free; the States have resumed their sovereignty and independence; are reorganizing their internal administration; are raising and arming their militia; are casting about for the means of replenishing their treasuries; are endeavoring to find further financial aids for the General Government itself in the war which it is waging, and are preparing all the elements of national defence which can be devised. At the beginning of 1846 we could see nothing but omens of calamity and dissolution; at that of 1847 only signs of regeneration and of recovery greet us."

Mexico, in short, has derived from this war only renewed union, a reanimated public order, a freer Government. We wish all the world could say as much!—National Intelligencer.

A DEMOCRAT ON "DEMOCRACY."—Mr. Westcott, a Democratic Senator from Florida, in the course of a speech upon the resolution to exclude Mr. Ritchie from the privileges of admission to the Senate, said that since he had been here he had been rather puzzled to know what was democracy. He had followed some of the great lights of the democratic party, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton and others, but he found it impossible to follow all of them at the same time, as they went different ways.

Sir, said Mr. W., in a loud and emphatic manner, and amidst perfect silence, 'what is modern democracy? At THIS DAY and under *this administration*, it is nothing more than a party combination to secure the loaves and fishes—the spoils of office!! [Great Sensation.] Sir, the people of the United States have no idea of the gross, feculent, festering corruption that exists here; they have no conception of it. [Increased sensation and close attention.] Sir, if the people of the United States suppose there was a twentieth part of the rottenness and corruption that is to be found here in the city of Washington, they would assemble here and pitch the whole government, the President, heads of departments, both Houses of Congress all, into the Potomac, and set up a better, and they would do right. [Much merriment and sensation.]

THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN IRELAND.

At a public meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last, to consider of the means of affording relief to the individual sufferers in Ireland by the dearth of the usual crops of that country, several gentlemen spoke eloquently and appropriately. Our attention was arrested, in reading the report of the proceedings, by the name of HORACE BINNEY, long distinguished equally in public and private life by political integrity and true American principles, whose voice is now seldom heard in public. Our readers, we cannot doubt will be pleased to hear what a citizen of his mark had to say on this occasion. We copy his remarks, therefore, as we find them reported in the "North American," as follows:

Mr. Chandler having spoken with much applause, was succeeded by—

HORACE BINNEY, Esq., who was received with marked approbation. He came, he said, to speak a few words in furtherance of the purpose of the meeting, not merely to testify his own good will, but to offer suggestions to demonstrate the necessity of a great and combined action to correct and alleviate the distress of the suffering country.

It had been remarked by the previous speakers that meetings for the purposes of benevolence are not unfrequent among us. They are not. Nor are the appeals to the community and their sympathies made in vain, for prompt and cheerful aid is always extended. But he desired to speak of another class of meeting, and to contrast them with this, in order to see how their character and partial views do in some respects serve to misrepresent abroad the character of our country.—Town meetings generally represent us as a divided people, with separate action and hostile feelings. Some are political, some general, some local, and in consequence those who know us as divided and disunited, are busy in provoking opposition and in offices of ill-will.

Such a meeting as this is a practical refutation. At bottom, fundamentally, we are a united people; and so, if divided upon the great principles of benevolence by which man can come to man, and men to men, when necessity gives occasion. We are here assembled in the spirit of the Apostle's saying—"Considering one another, and to provoke one another to good works."

This was not the first movement for the relief of Ireland, for others had been engaged in the good work of relief of suffering Ireland. But this meeting, he understood, was to second the effort begun at Washington, for the purpose of producing a great national and universal movement in her behalf; for a common and united effort, upon the principle that if you give it will be of no good—if many give it will be of only partial benefit—but if ALL give it will be a powerful means to alleviate the suffering. It was begun in Washington, and continued here, and would, he hoped, be propagated both to and beyond the mountains, and into every hamlet, village, town, and city, that every one might enjoy the privilege of aiding to succor the distressed.

They must shut their ears who would not have a knowledge of the details of suffering. The winds of the Atlantic will be freighted for months to come. No calamity so great had ever visited the civilized world, and he desired briefly to place before his auditors an idea of the extent, in order that they might be enabled to measure the effort necessary to afford relief.

A large portion of the Irish nation is dependant on the potato crop. It is their bread, their money; wages are often paid with this article of food, and in some cases a portion of the forthcoming crop stands so pledged. Oat meal is also a national dependance; and, if these two crops—potatoes and oats—fail, a million and a half of people would at once be struck with paralysis. With this state of affairs, let us inquire into the opinions of eminent English statesmen as to the present condition of Ireland. Mr. Labouchere, in his reply to the Queen's speech, stated that having obtained accurate statistics, with much trouble, and from high authority, he was enabled to say that in Ireland 1,500,000 acres of land were planted with the potato, the value of the crop being £10 per acre, or about £15,000,000. Of this crop, FIVE-SIXTHS, or the growth of 1,260,000 acres, is all lost, and on the remaining sixth the crop is poor and below the general average.

The oats crop is but three or four millions in product, and the total loss in value of food amounts to between £15,000,000 and £16,000,000 sterling.

Need we look for details? Close your eyes, if you would not have your heart racked by the most painful spectacles in our sister nation. There they will be; and, if editors record them, their papers will be black with the tales of wo. In such a cause all distinctions will be forgotten, and all spring forward to place whatever their means may permit to save the wretched remnant of a people from this visitation.

It does not strike the poor alone. The evil penetrates into the cottages of the small farmers; into the homestead of the large tenants, and even into the mansions of the proprietors of lands. It has grown so great that there has been justification for an assessment upon real estate to pay men employed upon works of little importance, about which there is a diversity of opinion, and simply for the purpose of affording employment. A million of pound sterling had already been expended in this manner. In September last, £125,000 were paid; in October, £300,000; and in November £500,000. Four hundred thousand people are employed at eleven pence a day, and three-fourths of these small landholders. The crop has gone fatally for him as for the laborer.—There is no means of paying rent or wages' or producing a supply of food, and he feeds upon his seed corn in the vague hope that it will last until help arrives from—God knows where.

That is a state of things calling not for a dole, but for large liberality, for liberal contributions here and elsewhere.

That is Ireland! What is our own condition? It is just such that it would be crying ingratitude to God, it would be unexampled hardness of heart, if we refused to give it to our superfluity. Our harvests have been regular; our graneries burst with abundance; and our iron roads bent beneath the weight of passing trains laden with the fruits of the earth. Never were a people so blessed with abundance—an abundance so diffused. There is not a man—not a dog—from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, who has not three meals a day, if he has appetite to eat them; and even personal misconduct does not avail to cause a deprivation.

Look at the Irishman. He has not three—no, not a half a meal a day, to divide with his wife and children; and the dog, the faithful guardian and companion, is drowned and buried, that his master may not have another appeal of hunger to satisfy.

Can there be any hesitation to relieve want when we have abundance? Is there any thing that can be advanced to divide the proposed action? It may be said, let the friends of Ireland: let the rich take care of the poor; but it will not avail—There is in her case a complication of evils, which extends through and affects all classes and paralyzes all.

Who are their friends we if are not? They are a part of our blood; their blood flows in our own veins; our excellent magistrates, our most eminent merchants, have drawn their existence from that suffering land; and, in continuance, the speaker laid a beautiful and just tribute to those who, in the fulfilment of domestic duties, have exhibited the ever-ready sympathy, the cordial heart, the untiring zeal, and the incorruptible fidelity which are priceless. They are our brethern, and we should renounce the name, dishonor the nation, and be false to nature, if we did not spring at once with generous impulse to their relief.

There is—he saw it in the journal of England—to be a painful contest as to the causes of this affliction. Many will attribute to the improvidence, others to idleness, to bad government, to this or that. There is a prying disposition in men to look behind true causes, and direct and pervert purposes of good, with evil intent, against the sufferers; and he illustrated his position by reference to the fall of the Tower of Siloam and the Galileans.

When we attempt to point His judgment to a case or nation we pervert it, and these calamities under which Ireland groans can never be just regarded as afflictions brought on any one body of people. They may safely be applied by individuals as monitions to perform the duties of a brother—to improve the heart, and to deserve blessings by exercising kindness to those in affliction.

Mr. Binney's speech was listened to with profound attention, and his words had evidently a deep effect upon his auditors.

The *Baltimore Patriot*, after giving the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore Railroad, appends the following remarks:

We think there can be little doubt from the spirit abundantly manifested at the stockholders' meeting to-day, and from the indications in the public mind, since the intelligence of the loss of the right of way bill again in the Virginia Legislature, that prompt and effectual measure will be immediately taken by our community at large, to complete the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, from Pittsburgh to as far this way as Smithfield, on the National Road at least. That done, Pittsburgh is brought to within only forty miles of Cumberland by the national road, and this will effectually attract the trade and travel to Pittsburg. Thus Virginia may be made to realize the impotency of an opposition to any reasonable route which the company could pursue to the Ohio through that State. Let the railroad from Pittsburgh to Smithfield be finished, and we shall have time enough to fill up the gap thence to Cumberland, as soon as the means are at hand and circumstances require it.

Correspondence of the Westmoreland Republican

FROM THE WESTMORETAND VOLUNTEERS.

SHIP J. N. COOPER, off Battle Ground January 28, 1847.

I have, after much difficulty, found a place to write you a letter, being on the upper berth of one of the ranges of the sleeping apartment, with a small portion of the precious light of the day, that with pain finds its way through the midship hatches. After this preamble, whatever comes in my head will be placed on this paper. Yesterday for supper we had a delicacy that some of our mess took from a garden, consisting of turnip tops, out of which we made greens, and when well scalded, we put on the vinegar fixins.—Our meals consists of coffee, (pretty hard) boiled beef, and hard biscuit, with pork for supper, and yet upon this diet that may seem a little hard. I am in good health and increasing in weight, and so with all of us. Our cooking accommodations for nearly 400 men, consists of two grates or fire places, about six feet each, and when five or six camp kettles are hung on, there is not much room to cook the luxuries; the consequence is, the men are nearly always eating. The only thing that gives me uneasiness, is the fact that I may take the gout on this rich diet.—Articles of food that I turned up my nose at home, would be acceptable, and yet I never enjoyed better health.

* * * * * *

The sunny south, about which you hear so much, is a perfect humbug—it is variable as the humor of a flirt, sometimes all sun and gratefulness, again cloudy and surly as the —— One day it is clear and pleasant with a warm sun, next pouring down rain, and next a cold north wind that produces chills and cold—for health and every thing else, give me Pennsylvania, and that sweet spot home, for "a charm from the skies seems to shadow us there." You can inform any of our ladies that we have all the elegant, classical and fashionable song ever sung. The last Rose of Summer appears to be a great favorite with some, whilst the Rose of Alandale has its favorites, and Sweet Home has its votaries from amongst the Dutch, English, Irish, French and Americans, that compose our crew of live stock. Death still continues to deal with an unsparing hand in the Mississippi Regiment—men lie down at night with buoyant spirits, and ere the sun rises in the morning, the dark angel has passed by and they are no more—yet in the same climate the Pennsylvanians enjoy good health, and are in fine spirits, that nothing will damp. I received a letter from ———the other day, and it was as good as one week in Greensburgh. When he spoke of the dreary 8th January, so different from others, it forcibly reminded us that we were not forgotten although so far distant among strangers, and in a strange land—but it may not be many years until at least some one of us will return to cheer them. Our company, although composed of some men who are aliens to Westmoreland, yet by our good example, we have lost one by desertion, and that happened in Pittsburgh before he received his pay. This morning a guard was sent to the City for one of our men, (not a resident of G.) with directions to take him dead or alive, if he can be found—it is supposed on all hands, he has deserted; if arrested; he will receive his due, as an example for the balance. He had received a great many liberties, and borrowed money from the men—his meanness ought to be punished if not his neglect of duty. The Guard were armed with revolvers with directions to shoot any citizen that will aid or assist him in case he is captured.

You can inform Mrs. Coulter, that Dick is a noble soldier, and undergoes the fatigue and hardships as if he had been accustomed to it through life, and his health better than at home. This kind of business developes the constitution of a person, and I am certain that our fare and accommodations cannot be were in Mexico. Daniel Kuhns is in his element, and always in a good humor, in sunshine or rain, and his humor is calculated to keep a whole company out of the reach of the blue devils, even were they disposed to make their appearance. * * *

Our Sundays how different from that quiet and subdued way we have been accustomed to at home, now it is like other days, the same noise and bustle—never theless, the Bibles are carried in the roundabouts, and you will constantly see the soldier reading them. In order to write this, I am in bodily pain, being compelled to lay at full length, though I have no reason to complain, for one of our men in a standing position, with a pan for his desk, and occasionally it falls on the filth in the steerage, yet he appears to be thankful for small favors, and thanks his God it is no worse. The rain is pouring down which drives the men in like rats. Yesterday it was sunshine. If this weather continues, we will not start, as the pilot of the towboat will not undertake the journey to the Balize. We expect an unpleasant cruise across the Gulf, as they all expect to be sick. It is supposed there will be about 100 men out of the Regiment missing when we leave. The chance for travelling is slim, as the ship is doubly guarded and no man allowed to pass, unless by permission of the officer of the day.—Serg't Kuhns has just passed along, and requests you to inform his father and mother that he is well, and would write if he had a place to put his paper. Do the ladies and gentlemen have as many accidentals as formerly?—if so they will certainly miss some of the dancing meterial, for we have a good share of it with us, and if we had room we could pitch into the coltillions, as we have fiddles, drums, flutes and mess pans and all we want is rosin to raise up a Crawford county fiddle, which music the ships might dance.

Corp'l Ross, who left the camp on Saturday evening last for the City on the sick list, has reported himself,—he looks bad, but he thinks the complaint is removed. It was fortunate he left for he had been unable to walk, and during Saturday night his tent was a foot deep with water. The storm continues to rage, and I suppose we will have to sup on biscuit and postpone the use of coffee and bean soup, until a more convenient season. The vo heave, ye hove, of the sailors on deck, is quite musical—and with these hardy tars. I think our good ship will weather anything, tho' of that I can imform you when we get to Mexico.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE EDITOR OF LA PATRIA.

FROM THE "UNION."

A story has been going the rounds of the newspapers that General Scott had employed upon his staff, in a confidential capacity, a Mr. Gomez, one of the editors of a Spanish paper, "La Patria," published New Orleans, and that the latter had thus become possessed of the plan of the campaign against Mexico, which he had disclosed in his journal, we take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from an officer serving with an army in Mexico, to a friend in this city, giving an authentic account of the transaction referred to. The facts stated in the letter may be fully relied on, as the position of the writer gives him access to the very best sources of information:

EXTEACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTOO, DATED

BRASOS SANTIAGO, January 21, 1847.

"General Scott wrote from New York to General Brooks and Colonel Hunt, to look out for some person in New Orleans who would be a good Spanish translator, and, at the same time, a man of gentlemanly habits. Col. Hunt employed, or rather recommended for the place, on the General's arrival in New Orleans, a Mr. Gomez, who assists in editing a Spanish paper there. The General made some inquiries of Colonel Hunt relative to the feelings of Mr. Gomez concerning the Mexican war. He was informed that the sympathies of Mr. Gomez were with the United States, and he recommended thereupon that Governor Johnson should give him the commission of lieutenant colonel, which was accordingly done. The same day, however, several gentlemen informed General Scott that the paper upon which Mr. Gomez had been employed had not been sound on the subject of the Mexican war, and that it had contained a great deal of abuse of the Aministration. The General immediately directed Mr. Gomez to be notified that his commission was revoked, and that his services would not be required. This was done, and all these occurrences took place during one day. The General was not in company with Mr. Gomez three or five minutes during the time, and if this gentleman has disclosed any secrets of the campaign, he must have GUESSED at them. He certainly was not informed by General Scott or any member of his staff."

FROM MEXICO, VIA HAVANNA.

A late arrival of the Charleston furnishes the following items from Mexico:

Santa Anna is still at San Luis Potosi at the head of 22,000 men.

The clergy have refused to contribute the $8,000,000 attempted to be raised from them; they are much excited against Santa Anna, and are endeavoring to get up pronunciamentos against him.

The whole Cabinet of Santa Anna are reported to have resigned. Great jealousies exist among the different Generals in the Mexican army, and consequently much confusion and disorganization prevails.

Vera Cruz is garrisoned by 3,000 troops, dispirited, and expect the city to be attacked by the Americans on the 2d of February. The best informed think the resistance which will be made by the garrison will be feeble, and it will fall an easy conquest. In the castle there are only 1,000 men, and badly supplied with provisions, the chief dependence being on Vera Cruz for supplies.

Many vessels laden with valuable cargoes have run the blockade, and entered different ports of Mexico; some ten have left Havanna for Alvarado and Tuspno in the last month. A large French ship, with a valuable cargo, has been recently captured, after having been warned off once for a second attempt to enter.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig ause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN.
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

[FOR THE HERALD.

FRATERNAL YEARNINGS OF THE BRITISH GRATIFIED BY THE LOCO FOCOS IN THEIR CLINGING FOR SUPPORT TO BRITISH PRECEDENT!

Loco Focoism attracted by British goodness and reflecting the splendor of British example!!

WISE DOCILITY OF LOCO FOCOISM AT THE FOOTSTOOL OF BRITISH TEACHERS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY!!!

Mr. Editor—Please publish the following extract taken from an editorial in the London Times of the 20th January last, eulogizing Sir Robert J. Walker's Free Trade Treasury Report, together with the above heading, and let the people judge between the love of the Locofocos and that of the Whigs for British principles, and which party in this country better deserves the name of the "British party" and which the "American party."

The Times says:

"Nothing can surpass the lucid clear- "ness with which it" (Walker's Report) "describes the true commercial policy of "the Union. It is most gratifying, not to "our national pride, but to our FRATERNAL "YEARNINGS, to find that in the universe "of intelligence a people so long and ab- "ruptly alienated can STILL FEEL THE AT- "TRACTION OF OUR GOODNESS AND RE- "FLECT THE SPLENDOR OF OUR EXAMPLE. "THE MORE ENLIGHTED PARTY IN THE "UNION NOW CLINGS FOR SUPPORT TO A "NOBLE AND SUCCESSFUL BRITISH PRECE- "DENT.* Let us not rouse any lurking "jealousy by touching this chord. In "England we have long been WILLING TO "LEARN from our republican cousin" "(Bah!) "and we hail in them that same "WISE DOCILITY which WE HAVE OUR- "SELVES LONG PRACTICED."

NUFF SED.

*Might the writer not as well say "President?"

THE STATE PRINTING,

Tuesday being the day for allotting the State Printing, under the lowest bidder system, at 12 o'clock the members of the Senate were introduced, and the Convention of both Houses was organized for this purpose. The bids were required to be made at the rate per cent. below the pricess fixed in the State Printing bill, and were as follows:

FOR THE ENGLISH PRINTING.		
Theo. Fenn,	56	per cent below.
E. Guyer,	62½	"
J. P. Rutherford,	62½	"
J. Babb,	55	"
V. Hommel,	53	"
I. G. M'Kinley,	60	"
J. M. G. Lescure,	65	"
FOR THE GERMAN PRINTING.		
John Keeper,	55½	per cent below.
Geo. Bergner,	46½	"
Chas. Swartz,	50½	"
I G. M'Kinley,	51	"

J. M. G. Lescure being the lowest bidder for the English Printing; and John Keeper for the German, it was allotted accordingly.

The convention then adjourned, and the Senate withdrew. Adjourned.

CANAL OPENED.

We learn from the Williamsport Times that water was let into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on Monday last, between that place and Georgetown, and boatsmen have taken their departure for the latter place, to bring up their boats, whither a goodly number of them had been retained since the close of navigation, about the 1st of January. There will now be commenced a large and active transportation.

DINNER TO THE HON. ANDREW STEWART.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says, the dinner which was to have been given last fall by the young men of the city and county, to Mr. Stewart, of Fayette county, is to take place on Friday, the 5th of March. Several members of Congress are to be present.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[From the Penn. Intelligencer.]

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 22. 1847.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the 10th annual report of the Philadelphia House of Refuge. Also, a communication from Joseph J. Keen and others, relative to wharf lines, &c., on the river Schuylkill. Also, a memorial from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and three remonstrances relative to giving testimony in courts of justice.

Mr. Crabb, three remonstrances of like import.

Mr. Darsie, a petition from Allegheny county, against making the county liable to taxation for opening streets in the city of Pittsburg. One from the city of Pittsburg, in favor of making the county liable for opening said streets. One from Birmingham, Allegheny county, for power to construct a wharf. One from A. Harback, to be compensated for certain land taken by the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Dimmick, one relative to fisheries in the Delaware river.

Mr. Mason, one of similar import.

Mr. Benner, one of like import.

Mr. Anderson, one from Perry county, against the repeal of the law allowing docket fees to attornies, &c.

Mr. Mimmick, one asking that the time may be extended for carrying into effect the charter of the Delaware Railroad company.

Mr. Ross, ten remonstrances against any division of Luzerne county.

Mr. Smith, a remonstrance from citizens of Lancaster county, against any change of the license laws.

Mr. Smyser, one from York county, of like import.

Mr. Richards, one of like import, from Montgomery county.

Mr Hoover, one from Venango county in favor of a change in the license laws.

Mr. Harris, one from Centre county, of like import.

Mr. Richards, one from Montgomery county, asking that the law taxing dogs may be extended to certain townships in said county.

Mr. Rich, the petition and docnments of George Krouthamel of Bucks caunty, asking for a divorce; three for a change in the license laws from Bucks county; two remonstrances from Solebury township, Bucks county, against changing the place of holding elections in said township; one from forty-two ladies of Bucks county, asking for the abolishment of capital punishment.

Mr. Smyser, one from Michael Dull, asking for a law empowering the Prothonotary to execute a certain deed.

Mr. Levis, one from citizens of Butler county, asking a repeal of so much of the act passed the 12th February, 1842, entited An act to prevent the destruction of fish in Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and for other purposes, as relates to Connoqrenessing creek in said county.

Mr. Mason, one from Tioga, for power to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; also, one for a law taxing contracts held in said covnty by non-residents.

Mr. Benner, the proceedings of a meeting from the Board of Commissione.s of the incorporated district of Philadelphia county, relative to changing lines of streets, &c.

Mr. Williamson, two remonstrances from Ckester county, against the charter of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road company; four remonstrances from Chester county, for the abolishment of capital punishment; a petition for the repeal of the act of 1845, relative to attachments; also, five remonstrances from Chester and Delaware counties, relative to a certain road.

Mr. Crabb, a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, for the repeal of all laws relative to slavery; also, four memorials from ladies of Philadelphia, of like import.

Mr. Bigler, a remonstrance from Mifflin county, against the repeal of the law authorizing citizens to vote on the license law; also, one relative to the Deputy Surveyor General; one for an extension of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Crabb, one from Schulykill county, in favor of granting transportation privileges to the Schuylkill Navigation company; one from Philadelphia city and county, in favor of protecting and encouraging gill net fishing in the river Delaware.

Mr. Cornman, one of like import.

Mr. Black, one from Greene county, asking for a change in the license laws.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Johnson, (Corporations) reported an act to incorporate the Philadelphia College of Medicine. On motion the Senate took up this bill and passed it through a second reading.

Mr. Crabb from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred petitions annulling to charter of the Lehigh County Bank, reported the House bill to repeal said charter.

Mr. Smith (Claims) reported against the petition of J. M. Bishop, asking for damages sustained by him on the North Branch canal.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Rich, a bill in place to incorporate the Point Pleasant and Eastern turnpike road company.

Mr. Levis, a bill in place requiring the Deputy Surveyor Gsneral of the county of Butler to keep his office at the county seat.

Also, a supplement to the act relating to lanatics and habitual drunkards.

Mr. Smyser, a bill in place, to authorize the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of York county to execute a deed in favor of Michael Doudel, for real estate bought from John Gardner, dec'd.

On motion, the Senate took up this bill and passed it through a final reading.

Mr. Gillis, a bill in place, to authorize the commissioners of M'Kean county to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars for road purposes.

On motion of Mr Carson, the Senate took up the bill relative to orphans' courts, and passed it through a final reading.

On motion of Mr Williamson, the Senate proceeded to consider the act authorizing the laying out of a state road from Waynesburg, Chester county, to Reading, Berks county, and passed it through a final reading.

The act relative to to the trustees under the will of Joseph Parker Norris, was taken up and passed a final reading.

The supplement to the act establishing a University at Lewisburg, passed a final reading.

Mr. Darsie submitted a resolution that the Senate hereafter will hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays: which, after being briefly considered, was postponed.

The act to annul the charter of the Lihigh County Bank came up and after some discussion, passed a second and final reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Benner Bigler, Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Creacraft, Darragh, Darsie, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Levis, Mason, Morrison, Overfield, Potteiger, Rich, Richards, Ross, Smith, Smyser, Williamson and Gibbons, Speaker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Dimmick and Gills—2.

The act to incorporate the Penn'a Canal and Railroad company, and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt, was called up and passed through committee.

The act to incorporate the Cumberland Valley Bank, was taken up and passed through a second reading.

The act authorizing banks to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, was taken up, and was under discussion when the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, and a committee from the House appeared to conduct the Speaker and Senators to the Hall of the House to hear the Farewell Address of the Father of His Country read.

The Senators having returned, a message from the Governor was read, making the following judicial nominations:

Wm. D. Kelley, to be an Associate Judge for the 1st judicial district, composed of the city and county of Phil'a.

Henry Ruby, to be an associate Judge for the county of Franklin.

Daniel Christy and James R. Morrison to be associate judges for the county of Juniata.

Henry Carmony and Wm. Rank, to be associate judges for Lebanon counry.

Jno. Hamilton, to be an associate judge for Warren county.

Joseph Engle, to be an associate judge for Delaware county.

Another message from the Governor was read in relation to the suffering poor of Ireland; which is briefly referred to in our report of House proceedings.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 22, '47.

Mr. Knox introduced a resolution providing for the reading of the Farewell Address of George Washington at 12 o'clock, and the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Governor and heads of Departments, and invite them into into the Hall of the House at 12. The motion was adopted. The committee of Messrs. Knox and Pomeroy of Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Piollet, a committee was appointed to wait upon and invite the Speaker and members of the Senate into the Hall of the House at 12 o'clock. The Committee were Messrs. Piollet and Robins.

Mr. Bigham introduced the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, Recent intelligence has apprised us that the people of Ireland, Scotland Wales, are now overwhelmed with a calamity unprecedented in mordern times, arising from the failure of their staple crops, resulting in famine and the diseases induced by famine: And whereas, It behoves the people of these United States, blessed by a kind providence with abundant harvest to contribute freely to relieve the destitution of the aforesaid, countries from which of our citizens derive their origin, and to which we are united by the numberless ties incident to a common language and kindred laws: And Whereas, A bill has been introduced into Congress proposing to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to relieve the destitute of Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Therefore

Resolved, By the Senate &c., that in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth we cordially approve of an appriation from the common Treasury worthy of the nation, and hereby expaess our approbation of a National Donation by Congress, of half a million of dollars to relieve the destitution of Ireland Scotland and Wales.

The resolution was adopted in Committee of the Whole, and called up on second reading.

Mr. Fox proposed to amend by adding Scotland and Wales. Agreed to.

After some debate, Mr. Kline proposed to amend the motion by adding that five dollars of the per diem pay of the members of the House be added to the same object. An interesting debate sprung up on this amendment.

Mr. Kline supported it. Mr. Bigham replied to Mr. K. against the amendment. Mr. Evans spoke against the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. Knox opposed the amendment warmly, and ably supported the original resolution.

Mr Blair took the same side, and made an interesting speech.

Mr Piollet supported the amendment, and the resolution.

Mr Kerr made some remarks in favor of the original resolution, and against the amendment.

A message was received from the Governor and read. It was on the subject before the House, to wit, the suffering of Ireland. After adverting in very feeling terms to the wretchedness of this people, he recommends the immediate passage of a law authorizing the Canal Commissioners to transmit free of toll, all grain, produce, clothing, &c. &c., intended for the relief of Ireland.

The debate was further continued on the resolution and the amendment, which was participated in by Messrs. Allison, Pomeroy of Mercer, Piollet, Evans and Leyburn.

Mr. Fox. moved to amend the amendment, by adding that "two hundred dollars of the Governor's salary, and one hundred dollars of that of the head of each of the departments, be deducted and approprated to the same object,"

After some further debate, Mr. Kline withdrew his amendment.

The resolution in its original shape then passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 0 nays.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 24—7 P. M.

After the reading of the Journal, petitions were in order, and a number presented were referred to Committees.

The Civil and Diplomitic Appropriation Bill was taken up, and after the consideration of various amendments offered, was laid aside for the present.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would call up his series of resolutions tomorrow, (Thursday.)

Mr. Webster also gave notice that he would call his resolutions up for consideration on Friday next.

The Three Million Bill was then taken up for consideration. In expectation that Mr Benton would make a speech, a very large number of persons assembled in the galleries and lobby of the Chamber. Many members of the other House were present on the floor.

Mr Benton did take the floor, and proceeded to make a lengthy and able speech, and touched upon the most important topics which had been enforced by various members on both sides of the House, the war, policy of the administration, state of the country, &c. In general he defended the administration, and did not forget Mr Calhoun.

After Mr Benton had concluded, Mr. Calhoun rose in reply. He was more than usually moved, and spoke in an animated but solemn manner. His replication was very severe on the Missourian.

Mr Benton again took the floor and rejoined in his pompous manner. He sustained what he had before advanced.

The debate ended here, and an exciting one it was to the spectators.

Mr Dix, from the Committee of Commerce, reported the Wisconsin Harbor Bill, so called, but really the River and Harbor bill, as passed by the House, without amendment.

Mr Dix also presented a petition setting forth the destitute and distressing condition of Ireland, and asking that Congress would authorize the use of such public vessels as were not otherwise employed, to convay food to that Island.

Nothing else of interest occurred previous to adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business transacted by the House of any interest, was the adoption of a Resolution for the purchase of a copywright of a map of Mexico.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Bill reported from the Committee on Post Offices authorizing additional Post-routes in various parts of the country.

The Post Route Bill was passed after some debate.

A bill was also passed extending the franking privilege to Postmasters under certain restrictions and limitations.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll offered a resolution, which, after reciting the distressed condition of Ireland, authorized the President to send the ship Pennsylvania, and such other national vessels as were unemployed, to that country, to convey provisions free of charge.

A motion was made to suspend the rules to receive it. The House refused.

The Bill regulating the Immigration of Foreigners was then taken up, debated, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday morning about half-past 4 o'clock, the steamer California, Captain R. M. Hunter descending, and the Isaac Newton, Capt. A. G. Mason, ascending, came in contact about one mile below Guyandotte. The forces of the collision was tremendous. The C. was heavily laden, mainly with Pittsburgh manufactured articles. The I. N. cut her way to the bottom, running into her boilers, and causing her to fill with water immediately. The wheels of the Newton were instantly reversed, and after clearing the wreck, she was run on again, and made fast to to the Ladies' Cabin, when all hands exerted themselves to the utmost to save those on the C. Six persons were picked up out of the river, and all the rest saved with the exception of six, viz: The first Engineer, Augustus Cooper, four hands on the boat, and one deck passenger, names not known, who were drowned or killed. The C. sunk in five minutes in very deep water, and is a total loss, boat and cargo, with the exception of a few mattreses, ploughs, &c., taken off by the Newton. There were no Lady passengers on her. Captain Hunter, of the C. was slightly injured in the face.

The C. was owned by the Capt, and Wallingfore, & Co. and was not insured. The cargo was mostly Nashville freight, and is supposed to have been insured there.

We cannot, from any information in our possession, give any account of the manner in which it occurred.

We knew both Captains to be experienced and exceedingly careful. It occurred at an hour when but few persons on either boat, except those immediately in charge of the them, would be up. A statement will probably soon be made, when the facts in the case will appear.—The California was a second class boat, worth, probably $7 or $8,000. The Isaac Newton is one of the best line packets, and one of the most powerful boats on the Ohio. Capt. Mason and officers are deeply distressed on account of the loss of life attending this unfortunate occurrence.—Pitts. Gaz.

FROM TAMPICO.

Accounts from Tampico to the 6th instant have been received at New Orleans. There does not appear to be any thing of interest in these accounts unless it be the following from the correspondence of the Delta:

TAMPICO, January 28, 1847.

I learned last night that Lieut. Ritchie, of the 4th Infantry, was assassinated at Villa Grande by a Mexican. He was on his way to Victoria, escorted by a company of Kentucky cavalry. Gen. Taylor encamped there for the night, and the Lieutenant was sauntering about the town when it happened. The next morning the General had arrested the alcalde, but I have not learned whether the perpetrator of the outrage had been taken.

One of the officers of Gen. Quitman's division stated to me yesterday that the Mexican cavalry were in sight of them for more than half the march from Victoria. On some clear place on the mountain side they would arrange themselves for a charge, and then start pell mell in the direction of the column. But I need not say to you that they never came within musket-shot. Several of the men who lagged behind were killed by them. One, a member of the Baltimore battallion, was killed close to the rear guard—being first shot, and then lanced in the breast. I have not, as yet, ascertained to what corps the other missing ones belonged.

We hear nothing of an early movement from this place, and, from the preparation that are being made, it would be difficult to say when one would be made. At the encampment of Gen. Twiggs they are clearing off ground and building wharves, as though they contemplated a six weeks' rest, and I understand Gen. Pillow will move nearer to the town than he now is.

At twenty dollars per month there are at least one hundred Mexicans working on the fortifications here, and from the manner in which they are being constructed, one would think they had not the least intention of ever surrendering the place again.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	¾
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	25	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	½	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	45
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	45
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	5
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Bank of Westminster	"

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having given a note of hand to Jacob Lavingston, in April 1846, for four hundred and fifty dollars, payable on the 1st of April 1847, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by due course of law.

GARRIT REAM.

February 16, 1847-3t*

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Magdalena Glessner, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, of said township, all persons indebted to said estate are reqested to attend at the house of Peter Miller in Roxbury, on *Saturday, the 13th of March*, next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated,

JOSEPH GLESSNER.
EDWARD GLESSNER.

Feb. 2, 1847—6t Admr's.

STECK & SCULL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row. [feb16]

Stray Bull.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Somerset township, in July last, a red and white spotted Bull, about two years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

feb 2. MICHAEL MAURER.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Horner, sr., late of Summit township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 27th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

WILLIAM HORNER, Jr.
JACOB A. MILLER,
Febr 16, 1847—6t* Executors.

Notice.

ESTATE OF HELENA SNYDER, DECEASED.—The undersigned resident in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Helena Snyder, late of the same township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement and allowance, on or before the 23d day of March next, to the subscriber, in Centreville. ELI K. HAINS.

Febr 16, 1847. Adm'r.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19th of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Christian Shockey, deceased, viz:—One certain

Plantation or Tract of Land,

situate in Greenville and Southampton township, Somerset county, containing about two hundred acres, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Benjamin Crosby, John Korns, Daniel Lepley, Eli Shockey, Samuel Gardner and others, with about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, one two-story log house and barn, a one story log house and stable and other buildings thereon erected and an apple orchard on the premises.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien upon the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to her heirs and legal representatives. One third of the remainder in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Lepley, Esq. Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court.
WM. H. PICKING.
Feb. 16, '47. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 13th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of John R. Edie, of, in and to the undivided one half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared, 10 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Adam Swerner, John Saylor, Abraham H. Miller and John Fullem, on which are erected 2 cabin houses, barn and stable, &c. with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John R. Edie, at the suit of William Bigler.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bunting, of, in and to

One Lot of Ground,

situate in the town of Smithfield, Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing ¼ acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of H. and E. M. Hagans on the east, main street on the north, and the Youghegheny river on the west and south, on which are erected a two-story dwelling house, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bunting, at the suit of J. S. Hagans for the use of Daniel Weyand.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Clark, of, in and to a

Tract or Parcel of Land,

situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Penn., adjoining lands now or late of Henry Holmes, John Redrick, George Michael Grove, containing two hundred and thirty one acres and allowance, be the same more or less, about 35 acres of which are clear 5 acres thereof in meadow, on which are erected, cabin house and barn, spring house, apple orchard, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Clark, at the suit of Henry and David Delaughter,

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, } Sheriff,
February 16, 1847. }

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For sale at this Office.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. JAMES COOPER,
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The prevailing distress in Ireland has called forth the sympathies of the American people, and in a number of places public meetings have been held and measures adopted to send bread-stuffs to the sufferers with all possible expedition.—Hundreds of the Irish, especially of the poorer classes, have already perished for want of proper nourishment, and thousands more are threatened with a similar fate. The distress has reached even many of the small land-holders, whose stock of provisions has been exhausted, and who, like their poorer neighbors, are now dependent upon charity for the means of subsistence. For a more full account of the prevailing distress the reader is referred to the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Philadelphia, which will be found on the first page of this paper.

We have called the attention of our reader to this subject for the purpose of suggesting to them the propriety of taking some action upon it in our county. Those who are blessed with abundance, could surely afford to contribute something toward alleviating the sufferings of a starving people.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday last, a Mr. MITCHELL, of Westmoreland county, lost his life, on the turnpike road between Berlin and Cumberland, in the vicinity of Crawford's tavern, in the following manner: He was driving his team, and without stopping endeavored to mount the saddle horse: when he put the left foot into the stirrup the saddle turned, the right foot at the same time slipping, he was thrown on the ground, and before he could recover himself was run over by the wagon, killing him on the spot. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

THE STATE INTEREST.

The State Interest due on the 1st of February was not all paid, there having been a deficit in the Treasury of two hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding Mr. Snowden, the late Treasurer, had held out the idea that the means of the Treasury would be sufficient for the payment of the whole.

"AID AND COMFORT."

The U. S. Senate has expelled the editor of the Government paper from the privileges of its chamber, and Messrs. Calhoun and Wescott, both Democratic members, have made speeches against the President's course of conduct in regard to Mexico.

☞The Maryland Statesman, an Administration paper in Baltimore, says the three senior officers of our Army are warring against their own government.—This slander against SCOTT and TAYLOR and WORTH, we presume is all right in the eyes of the Administration.

PRINTERS BILLS.

App't Office, Post Office Department, December 29, 1846.

SIR: Yours of the 24th has been received. Now, as before the passage of the Post Office law of 1845, publishers of *newspapers* may transmit their *bill* for subscriptions due, free of postage, according to the provisions of Sec. 156 of the Post Office Regulations. Respectfully, yours,

W. J. BROWN,
Sec. Asst. P. M. Gen.
THOS. WHITMORE, Esq.,
37 Cornhill, Boston.

A NEW MOVE.—The friends of Gov. Shunk are in treaty for his sale to "the Government," in order to settle their little "family difficulties." It is said that the Governor is to withdraw his name for re-nomination, and receive a Foreign mission or some other good place; and a new man, a second James K. Polk, taken up in his stead! We shall soon see whether such a move is to be made, and if made, what it will profit the bargainers and sellers.—Lancaster Tribune.

In the march of Major General Patterson from Matamoras to Victoria, over a route almost devoid of water, and a distance of 200 miles, not a man was on the sick list or disabled upon the arrival at Victoria. This is a fact worthy of note, and reflects great credit upon the commanding General.

FROM NEW YORK.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Seventy five Passengers and Eighteen Sailors Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 9½ P. M.

It is reported here that the brig Isabella, from Liverpool, bound to New York, was wrecked this morning at Barnegat, and 75 passengers and 18 sailors lost.

It is also rumored that there are some dark deeds connected with the death of Capt Rathbone; which when developed, will put a different character on the accounts received.

WHIG PREDICTIONS FULFILLED.

In a debate in the U. S. Senate recently, Mr. TURNEY, a locofoco Senator from Tennessee, in speaking of the present war with Mexico, made the following acknowledgment:

According to his (Mr. T.'s) judgment, the annexation of Texas produced the war. The Senator from Ohio was correct. After that act war was inevitable. It was, as that Senator said, predicted by the Whigs. He believed that his (Mr. T.'s) own party had denied that, and said there would be no war; but war had come true enough, and the Senator from South Carolina had done more to bring it about than any other man in the United States, for he had effected the annexation.

Mr. CALHOUN replied to Mr. Turney, and here is part of what he said:—

The immediate cause of the war, if he desires to know, was the marching of our forces from the frontier, [A Senator: Corpus Christi]—from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Del Norte. To repel that on the part of Mexico, is what the President calls an invasion, assuming that the Rio del Norte was the boundary. But can that be justly charged to annexation? If General Taylor had remained where he was, there would have been no invasion. The evidence is clear. The fact is, and cannot be denied, that General Arista communicated to General Taylor, either by letter or a trusty agent, that if the American troops would remain where they were, (at Corpus Christi,) the Mexican troops would remain where they were, on the west side of the Rio del Norte. That both might send out detachments to the Salt Colorado, (a stream about midway between the two places,) for the purpose of guarding the frontier and preventing smuggling, and that there would be no conflict between them. If I am not mistaken, this was communicated to the Department, and a call upon it would bring it forth, if it should be required. I think something to the same effect was recently published in the Southern papers. [A Senator: Yes!] So, then, we have clear evidence that the war was made by the order to march to the Del Norte. That the President believed that to be the boundary I do not question.

But the great question comes up, Has the Executive the right to determine what our boundary is? When we have a disputed boundary question—and we have had many—does it belong to the Executive or to Congress to determine it? There are two ways to do it. One is by negotiation and treaty, to be performed by the Executive and this body, in case the two nations agree to negotiate. The other is, if the party disputes the boundary and will not come to terms, for Congress to declare where the boundary is, and maintain it, if need be, at the hazard of war. How long did the boundary of Maine remain unsettled? From the acknowledgment of independence, in 1783, down to the time that the Senator from Massachusetts closed it by a treaty. But did any of the Presidents ever think of marching troops upon the line? The British held Detroit and Fort Stanwix after the treaty of peace until Jay's treaty in 1784. Did General Washington undertake to establish the boundary by marching troops to the St. Lawrence, which was our boundary? If war, then, has followed annexation, it is not to be traced to one from South Carolina, but to one from Tennessee.

As to the war, I have deplored it. I have deplored it for its consequences. I have deplored it for the manner of bringing it on. As to my views in reference to the war, I have kept silent; assailed here and throughout the country, my friends urged me to come out and explain at the last session. I intended to remain silent until I saw a suitable opportunity for explanation. And here let me say what just now comes to my mind. It may be asked, thinking as I do as to the causes of the war, why I did not take some step to arrest the march of Gen. Taylor? In the first place, I never heard that the march was ordered until a long time after the order was given. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. J. M. CLAYTON) gave me the first intimation that the order had been issued. I replied that it was impossible, and could not believe it until the fact was certainly ascertained. After Gen. Taylor had actually commenced his march, I said to several of my friends he ought to be stopped, it will bring on war. I said also, if my memory serves me, the same thing to the Senator from Delaware, from whom I first derived my information.—(The Senator assented.) I said to him and others that the Oregon and Mexican questions are intimately connected; that a war with England, in reference to Oregon, would certainly involve in its consequences a war with Mexico; and that a war with Mexico might also involve a war about Oregon, or at all events prevent the settlement of our difficulties with England in reference to it. That, thus viewing it, Gen. Taylor, in my opinion, ought to be stopped; and that I would lay a resolution on the table calling for the order under which he marched, and would follow it up by a resolution to arrest his march, were I not prevented by the position which I occupied. Of the two, I considered it more important to avoid a war with England about Oregon than a war with Mexico, important as I thought it was to avoid that. That it was important I should maintain the kindest and most friendly relations with the President, in order that I should have some weight in bringing the Oregon question to an amicable settlement; and that, if I were to move in reference to the order given to Gen. Taylor, it would, I feared, place me in hostile relations to the Executive, and destroy any weight I might have with on the Oregon question. This, with the hope that the Oregon question might be settled before an actual conflict between the forces under Gen. Taylor and those under Arista, prevented me from acting. Otherwise, I would certainly have taken a move to arrest the march, and thereby arrest the war. I have much more to say in reference to the cause of the war, which I must postpone until some suitable occasion. I could state some facts in relation to Oregon, but I am not at liberty, and therefore forbear. I thank the Senate for the kindness with which it has now heard me.

A VALIANT CAPTAIN.

The following is the conclusion of a speech in the House at Harrisburgh by Mr. Fox of Dauphin on the resolutions relative to the tariff, and in answer to Mr. Hassan of Cambria who had disturbed the propriety of the House by the broadest kind of abuse on some of the most distinguished Americans in some of the broadest kind of brogue.

"A word more Mr. Speaker, in regard to my roley-boley friend from Cambria, and I have done. The valiant and redoubtable second edition of Col. Pluck, has indulged himself in denouncing the Whigs and their principles, thus:

"From the earliest period of the Amirican Rivolution, doun to the prisint time, the Whigs have always been Tories.—There prenciples are idencified wid the black cochade Federalists, and they have never failed to exult in the victories of our inimies. In the County of Cambria a volunteer company composing 104 men, started for Mixeco, and thar' were only sexteen whegs in it."

I ask, sir, why is not the "representative of the frosty sons of thunder" himself, now marching towards the battlefield? I can easily imagine from the ginger-pop patriotism of the gentleman, that he could not enter a company as a private soldier, but I would have supposed from his enlarged proportions, and comprehensive love of country, that he would tender himself to the Governor of the Commonwealth, as a whole company, officers, privates and all, of which he was Captain No. 1. of Company No. 2!!

I fancy I can now see the gentleman standing on the summit of some mighty mountain in Cambria, robed cap apie in the soldiers garb, swelling with patriotic indignation at the boldness of Mexican braggadocio, his face, rosy as a summer's pepper, and suffused with a compound of tears and other mucilagious liquids, bidding a rapid adieu to the cliffs and quagmires, the toads, frogs and snakes, of his own, his darling Cambria. Behold him tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and marching with hurried steps to the field of slaughter. Company No. 2, commanded by Captain No. 1., is now on the plains of Mexico "his heart is in the fray and eager for the fight."—The music of the fife and drum are lost in the hoarse thunder of the cannon's roar—the beams of Heaven are partially obscured by the dust and smoke of battle, when the gallant Captain No. 1. of company No. 2. is seen emerging from the shantee or chapparal. Around his head he wears a wreath of shamrock, over his back is spanned a coat of scarlet, significant of his murderous intentions, his breeches woven to the leg as though the flesh had been melted and run into them, on either shoulder floats a mackerel, in his left hand he carries a brick-bat, and in his right flourishes the mighty shillelah.

Thus armed and equipped, straddled upon a mule, gorgeously caparisoned, he enters the arena and looks fiercely forth for the mighty Santa Anna himself.—"Heeds up, Captain No. 1, attintion company No. 2, count off in sections of four, and march at whaling distances for sexteen. Behould that lubberly spalpeen Santa Anna, and follow your Gineral," and darting for his rival, like a true knight of the olden time, he strikes the shield of the mighty chief. The astonished followers of the Mexican General recoil at the fearless courage of the stranger-soldier. "Git out of my rood, Misther Santa Anna, or I'll be the dith of ye," shouts Captain No. 1, of Company No. 2. "Sir, I'm the decindint of Teddy O'Toole, I was born in the town of Limmerick, in the county of Tipperary, I am the ripresintatev' from Cambria county, and the right arm of the Dimocretic party in Pennsylvania. I've thravelled a thousand miles to see you, and by the undecayed shens of St. Pathrick and the strawberry lips of Kate Killarney, but I'll be the dith of ye," and suiting the action to the word, he rushed headlong at gainst his antagonist. It was a most fearful and mighty attack. It combined the enthusiastic energy of Fallstaff, the serene judgment of Quixotte and the skill and strategy of an animated, living, blood and bones JACK OF CLUBS. Sir, it was irresistible, it staggered the plumed warrior of the South, and both riders fell to the earth. It was a dreadful and most intensely interesting moment. The palfrey of the gentleman was seen darting across the plain, his darling shillelah was flying through the air like the stick of a rocket, and last, though not least, the unmentionables of the gallant, though unfortunate Captain No. 1, of company No. 2, were rent asunder, and like Cardinal Woolsey, he was left "NAKED to his enemies." Sir, misfortune commands our pity and respect, and we here drop the curtain, mentioning, however, that the latest accounts from the war, represent the Captain as being totally bewildered, and running to and fro, like the affrighted sons of Jerusalem, and exclaiming in imitation of the Duke of York, at the battle of Bosworth, "a horse a horse, my laurels, my military laurels for a horse, but if you've got no horse, I'll swap 'em for my Jack-Ass.

☞Considerable snow has fallen here within the last few days, and is much drifted in many places.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO?

WRECKING OF A TRANSPORT WITH TROOPS —GREAT BATTLE AT CHIHUAHUA BETWEEN OUR TROOPS AMD MEXICANS —COLONEL PRICE VICTORIOUS—CAPTURE OF CHIHUAHUA.

Washington, Feb. 24th, 10,—P. M.

The Southern Mail is in, bringing the mail regularly due. By an arrival at N. Orleans we have some exciting news from Mexico.

The dates from Tampico are down to the 6th February.

The transport ship Ondiaka, from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, with four companies of Louisiana Volunteers, on board, was off the bar at Tampico on the 28th ult., on her voyage, as supposed to Vera Cruz, and when somewhat South of Tampico, was wrecked in a gale. She was driven ashore, bu the troops were all got in safely. The crew were also saved. They were distitute of clothing, arms or provisions, and soon after, the wreck was captured by a force of eight hundred Mexicans.

Gen. Scott, and staff, were still at Brazos Santiago.

The health of the soldiers at Tampico was good, excellenr in fact. In the Hospitals, however, a malignant fever had broken out and was causing considerable mortality.

It was reported, and generally believed, at Tampico, that Col. Price with the force under his command, had come in collision with a large body of Mexican soldiers at Chihuahua, and that a very severe battle had been the result.

The loss on both sides was said to be great.

Col. Price was finally victorious, and defeated the Mexicans most signally, although they outnumbered him more than two to one.

He took possession of the town, driving the enemy's troops out of it.

Gen. Patterson had received a batch of despatches for our Government, which Com. Connor supposed was from the Mexican Government, and related to a peace between the two countries.

The transport ship Catharine, from New York, with troops, had arrived at Tampico.

Married:

On Sunday the 21st ult., by Jacob Snyder, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA BARNS, to Miss ISABEL TRENT, all of Somerset township.

DIED:

At his residence in Brothersvalley tp., on the 18th ult., GEORGE WALKER, Esq., aged 69 years and 4 months.

On Wednesday last, in Brothersvalley township, Mr. PETER MARTIN, Sr., at an advanced age.

New Advertisements.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentery on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONAS AUGUSTINE.

March 2, 1847. 6t* Ex'r.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847.

A. J. OGLE,

March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

New Advertisements.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 20th of February 1847, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business, named GEORGE BILLS, about 17 years of age. He was well clothed when he left. The above reward will be given to any person returning said apprentice to the subscriber but no farther charges paid.

GEORGE A. GARDNER.

March 2, 1847.*

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs., auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D. 1847. WM. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors will attend at the house of Wm H Picking, in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W PEARSON,
SAM'L GAITHER.
ROB'T L, STEWART,
March 2, '47. Auditors.

THIS WAY.
For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the *Foundry business* in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "*Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough,*" manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts."—In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of *Stoves* of fashionable style, *Grates* of all lengths, *Hollow-Ware* of all kinds, *Saw Mill Castings* of different sizes, *Machinery Castings* for *Engines*, for *Stationary Horse Powers* for *Grist Mills*, for *Gearing* of all kinds, and for *Thrashing Machines*.

Persons wishing to purchase *Thrashing Machines* can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two sets of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old mettle (except what has been burned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also, country produce, such as *Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn* and *Oats*, will be taken in exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.

March 2, 1847.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

33) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectorant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjayed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectorant.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole,—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

February 23, 1847. Clerk.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, *Queensware, Groceries, &c.* Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY THE APPEARANCE OF MR. ADAMS IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER A LONG AND SEVERE ILLNESS, THE MEMBERS RISING TO RECEIVE HIM.

"Rise up before the hoary head and honor the face of the old man."—Scripture.

RISE UP!" ye men of fewer years,
Before that ancient man,
And welcome in your midst again
The honored of his clan!
Who, like a sunbeam in your Hall
Shedding its latest ray,
Leaves a more calmer serener glow
As daylight fades away.

Gaze on him there, while yet you may,
Statesmen of fresher fame!
What would you give to gain the praise
That gilds that patriarch's name?
See! round his brow a civic wreath
Is beautifully twined,
While thro' his life there threads a stream
Of virtues well combined.

RISE, then, ye men of younger fame!
"RISE!" grasp that patriot's hand,
And cherish him while yet you may,
That Ancient of your band!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1847. M. W. T.

A SON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus speaks of a sound Pennsylvania Statesman.

"In the House yesterday, 'a heep' of speeches were delivered to empty benches, on the three million bill. I took no note of any of them except that of Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania. He is a thorough going practical man, and when he has anything to say, he says it right straight out, and gives the facts and figures to bear out his declaration.

The points I noted down related to the contrast which he drew between practical Locofoco and practical Whig doctrine, as illustrated by facts.

The annual expenditure of Mr. Adams's Administration were $13,000,000, in the four years Mr. A. paid $15,000,000 of the Public debt.

This was the practical work of a Whig Administration! Look on the picture—and now on this.

The annual expenditure of Mr. Van Buren's Administration were $28,000,000! And instead of paying off any Public Debt, his expenditures in four years exceeded the whole income of the Government, $31,000,000!

Here was 'democratic' purity and economy for you.

The tariff of 1842, he stated, paid $34,000,000 of the then Public Debt, and left a surplus in the Treasury of $6,000,000. This was a Whig measure.

He asked to have a tree judged by its fruits! And what had the 'democrat' tree, now in power produced? It had produced the tariff of 1846. And what did this Tariff do? it reduced the duty one half, from the tariff of 1842, on what? On brandy and other distilled spirits? The duty on these luxuries under the Tariff of 1842, was $2,043,000! By the reduction, the revenue is reduced $952,000.

And how does Mr. Polk propose to make up the deficiency? Why, Mr. Stewart answered, he has this day sent a message to Congress asking for a tax to be laid on tea and coffee! Why did he not recommend the duty to be doubled on brandy and distilled spirits?

These points Mr. Stewart entered with great zeal and ability, much to the uneasiness of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, who had a good many questions to ask him.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE BILL.

A bill was yesterday reported, in the House of Representatives, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to increase the Revenue, and, after receiving the usual reading for form, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday next.

This bill, which, if it pass as reported, is to take effect on the day it passes, proposes to increase the revenue, by laying the following additional duties on imports:

On Tea and Coffee, which are now free, a duty of twenty per cent.

An additional duty of ten per cent. on loaf and other refined sugar; coal; bar iron made by rolling; pig iron; round iron, as brazier's rods, 3-16ths to 10-16ths of an inch diameter, inclusive; nail and spike rods, slit, rolled or hammered; sheet iron, (except taggers;) hoop iron; band or scroll iron; casement rods, slit, rolled or hammered; wood screws, (of iron;) spikes, cut or wrought; and white and red lead.

An additional duty of five per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and on manufactures of cotton not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value twenty cents the square yard.

The above duties to cease two years after the ratification of a treaty with Mexico, but to be collected on all goods imported prior to the expiration of said two years.

The bill further proposes that all lands belonging to the United States, which have been in market and subject to entry not less than ten years nor over fifteen, may be entered at one dollar per acre; in market fifteen years and not over twenty-five, years, seventy-five cents; over twenty-five years, at fifty cents; to take effect May 1, 1847, and continue during the war, and six months thereafter.

The fate of this bill, in its present form, appears to us to be exceedingly doubtful.—NAT. INT. Feb. 18.

The packet ship Bavaria, from Havre, brought over $466,000 in specie.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The past winter has been exceedingly propitious to an early opening of the Main Line of our State Works. It is very desirable that it should be opened at the earliest practicable moment, and unless there should be a sudden and more than ordinary change in the weather, it is not at all improbable that navigation will be resumed in three weeks or less from this date. So far as we know the Line is in perfect order, and the weather is the only obstacle in the way. It is a singular fact, that, with a few brief interruptions, business might have been continued through the whole winter. The Transporters have been making very large preparations, and are prepared at any moment to resume business. Produce begins to arrive freely, and goes into store against navigation.

We do not know that the new board of Commissioners contemplate any change in the rates of tolls. We are thoroughly convinced of one thing—the public expect them to make some reductions, such as will increase the trade and the revenue to the State. On Wheat, Corn, Malt, &c., the present prices are an absolute prohibition. We shall have more to say about this at another time.

We express the general desire of our Merchants, Produce dealers, Manufacturers, and business men generally, when we respectfully urge on the Board the propriety and policy of opening the Main Line at the earliest possible moment. A vast amount of Produce is ready to go forward, and the State needs every dollar she can get from tolls to pay the August Interest on her Debt.—(Pittsburg Gaz.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, notices an article in the Spectator, on "the coming war in Europe," which has attracted considerable attention in England. The writer of it commences by saying that "the year opens with general presentiments of war in Europe, and we cannot deny that the balance of probabilities is against its continuing much longer. Some of our readers may have heard that England's patient obstinacy in maintaining peace has been CALCULATED, by men deeply versed in the science and practical application of numbers, to last only till the year 1847! Certainly the actual posture and tendency of affairs are not pacific." After speaking of the blessings of peace and the horrors of war, the writer says, "the question remains, at what point will war break out, when it does come? This question involves not only the difference between what would be a gratuitous and unmitigated calamity, and what might be a rough road to better things." It is found that Russia is the point where war will break out. "Russia, the empire which subsists on the most rude and naked basis of main force, is the grand depository of warlike menaces; and the advance of her encroachment has now reached such a point that the next step seems certain to involve Europe in a war of resistance. "Every step has been successful. Province after province has had the Russian mark placed upon it, and has been seized with an advance as steady and as undisputed as that of the backwoodsman with his axe in the forest."—These provinces are named, and a remarkable correspondence of the year 1815, is alluded to, in which Lord Castlereagh remonstrated vigorously, but unsuccessfully, with the Emperor Alexander against his aggression of Poland! In 1846, we see the annihilation of Cracow and the absorption of Warsaw! A strong impression prevails in London, that Russia is about to pounce upon Austria.—Austria is weak on every side, "and when Russia seizes the Christian provinces of Turkey, the aggression will be upon Vienna rather than upon the Porte." All Germany is indignant at the Cracow plunder. Switzerland is tempting Austria into suicidal projects of intervention, if not of partition. In Italy, Austria is threatened with multiplied dangers. Prussia, too, trembles. Overreached by Russia, she is placed between two fires. In glancing over the volcanic regions on the map of Europe, the Spectator finds that in all of them war is imminent—but the advance of Russia on Europe would provoke a war of Europe on Russia.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANAL COMMISSIONER—JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Among the names which will be brought before the Harrisburgh Convention, for nomination, as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, there is no one which would command more strength than that JOSEPH W. PATTON, of Cumberland County. Mr. Patton, besides being a sterling Antimason and Whig, possesses all the qualities necessary to make him a most excellent officer. The Counties of Blair, Cambria, Mifflin and Cumberland, have already instructed their delegates to urge his nomination, and he will go into the Convention with a strength equal if not greater than that of any other candidate. ALLEGHENY.

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these newspapers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing: the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires.—Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One work is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sysiphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

A True Bill, Captain—So says "The Old Coon."

RIGHT OF WAY ONCE MORE.

The Richmond Enquirer gives two letters from Mr. McLane, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., showing the views of the company in relation to the right of way. Judging from these letters and the tone of the Baltimore press, the Enquirer says:

"We feel warranted, in expressing our confident conviction, that the idea, that if the Legislature will stand firm on Fish Creek, the Baltimore Company will finally acquiesce in that point, is altogether fallacious. And we are the more anxious to correct this misapprehension, because, unless removed, it may result in driving the contemplated improvement from Virginia territory altogether, and loose to us forever its vast advantages—a result much to be deprecated, and which, it is to be hoped, the wisdom of the Legislature will avert, before it shall be forever too late, by adopting that point for the terminus of the road, which IT IS CERTAIN the company will accept."

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

O come to the Fountain of Life,
Ye thirsty, ye wretched, and poor,
Relinquish your labour and strife,
Salvation ye here may secure.
While wand'ring still farther astray,
Nor comfort nor peace can ye find,
No streams of the desert allay,
The thirst of the desolate mind.

O come to the Fountain of Life,
Ye thirsty, ye wretched, and poor,
And soon will your spirit revive,
To labor and languish no more.
Yea, come without money and buy.
No righteousness have ye to boast,
If on your own works ye rely,
Your soul is eternally lost.

O come to the Fountain of Life,
Ye thirsty, ye wretched, and poor,
Its waters within you will thrive,
Their virtue of healing is sure.
Why think of a moment's delay,
Why linger in sorrow and gloom;
O haste to the fountain to-day,
All, all are invited to come.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on the 17th day of March next, the building of a bridge over Stonycreek, at or near Henry Little's Mill in said township. Sale to take place on the ground, at 1 o'clock of said day, when and where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited. By order of the Board.

R. L. STEWART, clerk.

February 23, 1847.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—For tract No. 1. containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2. containing 25 acres—cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the court, W. H. PICKING, clerk.

February 23, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Philip Harman, dec'd, offer at private sale a tract of land, situate in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Bolivar and about the same distance from Lockport on the Canal, also two miles from the village of Fairfield, containing two hundred and thirty acres

PATENTED LAND,

about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, sixteen acres in prime meadow, and twelve or fifteen more can be made. The Improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House and Barn and other out buildings. There is convenient to the house a good spring and spring-house. The land is of the first quality; abundance of

Limestone

on it. This Farm is said to be one of the best in that section of the Valley. The terms of sale will be moderate, and will be made known by either of the subscribers. Philip Harman one of the subscribers resides on the premises, the other near Donegal. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the First of April next.

PETER GAY,
PHILIP HARMAN,
February 16, 1847-4t Administrators'

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds
The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS

AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1845.

A Blank Deeds.

LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

January 12, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of *JOHN D. REESE*, late of Shade township, dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the store of Snyder & Zimmerman, in the borough of Stoystown, on Friday, the 5th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN H. SNYDER,
JOHN REESE,

Jan. 26.—6t.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the Railroad Depot,

CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewert, Hon. H. W. Beeson, Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Fayette co. / Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig, Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS 32 For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Erysipelas, and Diseases of the skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflamation, Melancholy, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Billious Affections, Female Diseases, &c., &c., and whenever an Alternative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scacely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can feel well, while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to the pills in general use; more mild, more prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, eat immediately after taking them.

Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach.

In small doses they are alterative, and gently Laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the Stomach, Liver, and the various other organs of the body.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE,

OR LIFE PRESERVATIVE.

RHEUMATISM.—The Proprietor has not prescribed this preparation in a great many cases of Rheumatism but in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine, the disease was removed.

GOUT.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this Preparation.—In one of these cases the man had been afflicted with it so severely for thirteen years, as to entirely disable him from business, and for five months immediately previous to his taking the Life Preservative, he had been confined to his room; but before he had finished the third bottle, he was enabled to walk about the streets, and soon after returned to his business, from which he had been excluded by his afflictions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the powers of digestion, excites the exhorbants into healthy exercise, by which waterous or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering mania and nervous affections.

In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that some of the most astonishing cases of Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bronchocele, and Scrofula, have been cured by this medicine, that have ever been recorded; but want of room in this sheet precludes their publication at this time.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa,

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outery on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Kensinger, dec'd, viz: A certain tract or

Plantation of Land,

situate in Conamaugh township, Somerset county, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and seventeen perches, adjoining lands of John Landis, Joseph Maison, Hoover & Co., and Henry Howard, about 70 acres cleared, with a cabin house and log barn thereon erected.

—TERMS—

Three hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Henry Burget, Administrator.

By the court,
Feb 16 W. H. PICKING, clerk.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

☞REMARKABLE CURES.☜

☞Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

☞OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable midicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectorant, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily proxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every proxysm would be her laat.

The physians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness. Yours truly,

JOHN WIMER.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y